pain Realizes It's Not Fair to Let Dewey Sink Camara's Fleet-Give Watson a Chance

VOLUME XLL N

SAMPSON TO BOMBARD SANTIAGO FORTS AGAIN TO-DAY.

WILL ATTEMPT TO TAKE THEM

SHIPS NOT TO BE IMPERILED BY FORCING THE HARBOR.

SHAFTER MAY ADVANCE ALSO

THIS IS CONDITIONED ON THE AR-RIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Armistice Was Extended Until To-day at Noon in Order to Give General Linures Time to Confer With His Superior Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 8.-General Shafter reports all quiet in the camp before Santiago. The army is losing nothing by its rest, and according to the general's account, is gathering strength. More reinforcements are due to-day or to-morrow and when they arrive it is expected that the assault on the city will be resumed. It is hoped that this will be to-morrow, but so far as the army is concerned it is gathered from General Shafter's report that it will not advance before reinforcements arrive, unless in order to repel a counter attack from the Spaniards.

General Shafter and Admiral Sampso had a conference day before yesterday and as a result the fleet is going to make another try at the fortifications at the mouth of the harbor to-morrow. If the army is ready, this will partake of the nature of a general attack; if not, then the navy's action will be simply in the line of execution of a policy of reducing Santiago by stages, according to regular siege methods.

While co-operating as far as possible with the army, the navy is not to be sacrificed in this attack upon the Spanish forts. The dropping of a six-inch shell from on high through the deck of the Indiana three days ago, during the trying engagement with the forts when the Mercedes was sunk, strikingly verified the predictions of naval experts as to the dangerous effect of elevated fire upon warships at close range. It was more by good luck than by good management that the Indiana escaped destruction or an awful loss of life from this

The president is determined that the navy shall not be sacrificed for a small stake such as Santiago. To the cabinet officers he has pointed out the extremely dangerous position that the United States would occupy among nations if left exposed by the loss of its navy the arm of the service which has evoked the unwilling admiration and respect of the greatest powers of Europe. Without a nave, or at least without the steel bulldogs that make up its backbone, now lying before Santiago, it might be concluded that we should no longer be as safe as we feel ourselves to be at present from the arbitrary interference of European powers in the settlement of our difficulties with Spain.

The function of the navy in to-morrow's attack will be to help the army in the assault when it shall come to the first stage by entering the harbor, but this will be done only after the fortifications at the entrance have been reduced and the way cleared. It is gathered here that that was the conclusion reached at the conference between Shafter and Sampson. Sampson reported briefly just after the conference, but the department has not been able to communicate with him since, and it is feared that wire troubles exist that will prove embarrassing at this juncture. Shafter has said nothing about a forward movement on his part, leaving the conclusion plain that he waits the reinforcements, (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

MAJOR GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEAD-QUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7 .- The armistice has been extended until noon on Saturday, in order to allow General Linares to communicate with Captain General Blanco and with Madrid. General Linares informed General Shafter that he had no telegraph operator, and one was sent into the city, accompanied by the British consul, F. W. Ramsden, under the British flag.

Not a shot has been fired recently on either side, but work is being pushed on the batteries and intrenchments. Our position has been greatly strengthened during the last forty-eight hours, the American lines advancing within 400 yards of the enemy, and our hillside batteries overlook and command the city.

General Lawton's division advanced 500 yards, to the great surprise of the enemy. The dynamite gun of Colonel Wood's rough riders, in charge of Sergeant Hallett Alsop Borrowe, has been beautifully

placed, hidden in a snug pit. The streams have been bridged over, allowing the transportation of heavy artillery with facility, and the roads have been greatly improved. The general health of

the soldiers is good. The armistice is affording a long needed rest for our men, and they are now in

good shape to resume fighting. General Linares is evidently weakening,

and the mediation of the bishop of Santingo and the consular corps may persuade him to surrender.

In case hostilities are resumed, the plan of assault is for Rear Admiral Sampson to bombard the forts at the mouth of the harbor, driving the men away from the guns, and then land a thousand men and occupy the forts, while launches with grapling irons go in and countermine the harbor. The fleet will then enter and bombard the city, supporting the land assault. General Garcia, the insurgent command-

er, received orders yesterday not to attack the Spaniards while the negotiations are on foot.

The Spanish cruisers are still filled with charred bodies and the buzzards are devouring the remains. The Cubans, by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders, have burled the bodies of over one hundred Spanlards which were washed ashore.

TWO OUTRAGES BY CUBANS.

Spanish Soldiers Massacred and the Town of El Caney Sacked-How Linares Was Shot.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 7.—One secret of the determination of the Spanish soldiery in Santiago to fight to death was the belief which prevailed generally among them that prisoners taken by the Americans would be put to the sword.

It is known that, after the fall of El Caney, on July 1, the Spanish soldiers who escaped along the foothills marched directly into General Garcia's men, posted to the north of Santiago. They fought desperately, but were shown no mercy by the Cubans, and were macheted to the last man. General Delrine, who was in com-mand, was brutally mutilated. The knowledge of the massacre found its way into Santiago and prompted the Spanish resclution to die rather than surrender. The voluntary surrender of some of the wounded Spanish officers and men has dis-

pelled the delusion and is helping to induce General Toral to consider the proposition to capitulate After the fall of El Caney, the Cubans sacked the town. Information of the two outrages was promptly sent to General Shafter, who issued orders that any Cuban found rifling the bodies of the dead or

wounded Spaniards would be promptly dealt with. To prevent the possibility of

Cubans plundering Santiago when it capitulates, it has been decided to forbid the Cubans entering the town. Owing to the danger of yellow fever. none of the soldiers will be allowed to go in. Just what arrangements will be made remains for the future to disclose. Lieutenant Brooke says that during the assault upon Santiago, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were used. Of course, thouly be assumed that fully 3,000 shots were

vasted to every one that fairly found the mark. It was Sergeant McKinnery, of Company B, Ninth infantry, who shot and disabled General Linares, the commander of the Spanish forces in Santiago. The Spanish general was hit about an hour after San Juan hill was taken during the first day's fighting. Our men saw a Spanish officer, evidently a general, accompanied by his staff, riding frantically about the Spanish position, rallying his men. Sergeant Mc-Kinnery asked Lieutenant Wise's permis-sion to try a shot at the officer, and great-ly regretted to find the request refused. Major Bole was consulted. He acquiesced with the injunction that no one else should

Sergeant McKinnery went for a shell, slid it into a rifle, adjusted the sights for 1,000 yards and fired. It fell short. Then he put in another, raised the sights for another thousand yards, took careful aim

The officer on the white horse threw up his arms and fell forward. "That is for Corporal Joyce," said McKinnery, as he saw that his ball had reached the mark.

The officer on the white horse was General believes they have reached Shafter.

When the steamers started, Ad Ames promptly chartered a them out to the transports, believes they have reached Shafter. Linares himself. It was afterwards learned that he was shot in the left shoulder He immediately relinquished the command to General Toral.

CAMARA ORDERED HOME. Will Return Through the Sucz Cana at Once, Under Instructions From Madrid.

CAIRO, EGYPT, July 8.-Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippine islands and which recently passed through the Suez canal, has informed the Egyptian government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore, his ships will go through the canal immediately, and will proceed westward. The Spanish warships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

PLENTY OF COAL FOR DEWEY. Forty Thousand Tons Now on the Way to the Philippine

Islands.

NEW YORK, July 8.-It was learned today that 40,00 tons of coal are now on way to the Philippines, where it will be transferred to the bunkers of Dewey's ships, Early last May Secretary Long received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey asking for that amount of "American coal." The first consignment left Philadelphia in a steamer the latter part of May. The greatest secrecy was observed, lest the coal fall into the hands of the Spaniards. The second consignment followed by this city, the first week in June. The last consignment left Baltimore on ed from this port on Wednesday last,

ELEVEN LIGHTERS LOST.

They Were Being Towed From the United States to Santingo for Shafter's Use.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- The war departent was advised to-night that during a severe storm off the coast of Cuba eleven lighters en route to Santiago in tow of tugs were swamped and lost. So far as known, no lives were lost. The lighters from Mobile, New Orleans and Charleston, and inteneded for the use of General Shafter in transferring supplies and ordnance from the transports to shore. eir need was essential to the prompt forwarding of all military necessaries to the front before Santiago. The war department upon receipt of this information immediately put into operation efforts to replace the lost lighters at once.

SOI DIERS SENT HOME.

Seven Members of the Second Philippines Expedition Are Back in

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 8.-Seven of the soldiers who left here on the sec-ond expedition to Manila are back at Camp Merritt, having returned on the Rio Jathe regimental surgeons ordered them back count of physical disability. Four are from the First Nebraska volunteers-Sergeant Stafford of Company E, Corporal C. A. Sheeler of Company I, Private W. I. Malone of Company L, and Private Butler of Company C. Private Craig, of Company F Nebraska volunteers, was left in a Honolulu hospital, where he is under care for pneumonia and measles.

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommoda-tions. Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

MORE PEACE TALK

OVERTURES EXPECTED AT WASH-INGTON AT ANY MOMENT.

WAR MAY END WITHIN A WEEK

SPAIN EVIDENTLY CALCULATING ON AN EARLY ARMISTICE.

Would Not Otherwise Have Ordered Camara to Return to Mediterranean, Where His Fleet Would Be Sure to Fall a Prey to Watson.

WASHINGTON, July 8-There was ontinuation of peace talk to-day, and other evidences in this line than those of yes terday are coming to the surface. Such, for instance, was the confirmation by the state department of the report that the Cadiz fleet was returning to Spain, since it is scarcely conceivable that the Spanish government would doom this last remnant of their fleet to destruction at the hands of Watson's squadron, which in all probability could head it off before it reached Cadiz, its home port. Therefore, the assumption is that the Spanish government calculates that at least an armistice precedent to peace will be obtained

before the ships reach Spain. An unusually definite report was in circulation that the United States had been sounded in the interest of peace by the British ambassador, but when it brought to Sir Julian Pauncefote's attention he authorized an explicit denial and said he had not communicated with the government in any way regarding the ter mination of the war. It would be no surprise if peace overtures

came to the government any moment, either directly from Spain, or through some intermediary. This is felt to be so imminent that it leads to numerous rumors that actual overtures have been made, but the reports are premature, and are based on expectations rather than anything tangible This is not only the official statement of government authorities, but the same view taken at the British, French, German and other foreign embassies and legations where it is stated that although the peac movement has not assumed definite form all circumstances tend in the direction of a desire by Spain to terminate the conflict. Conditions at Santiago also are regarded as favorable just now, according to General Shafter's dispatch received during the foretoon. Nothing more came from him during the day, but the impression prevails that the Spanish are in a desperate plight within the lines of the city, and General Shafter's action in allowing Linares to communicate freely with Madrid is an im plication that there is at least a reasonable hope that the Spanish general contemplates a surrender. However that may be, every nent, the final one at Santiago it is hoped. which may begin even as early as to-mor

The greatest difficulty that has been en countered is in the landing of troops and supplies. This being the hurricane season and the wind setting straight on southern coast, the masters of the transports have become alarmed and taken their hips many miles out to sea, necessitating ong journeys by the ships' boats, which make their landings through the surf with the greatest difficulty and danger.

row if Shafter's reinforcements are on

So slow and tedlous has been the service under these conditions that Secretary Alger has ordered General Shafter to seize the transports, one and all, and place them as near the coast as he chooses, without regard to the fears of their masters. days ago lighters were started down from Mobile and Tampa, but so far General Shafter has received only one. These lighters have been a nightmare to the depart ment ever since. The captains tie up in creeks at the slightest sign of bad weather, while the charter rate of \$100 a day runs on. Orders have been sent forward o terminate this state of things, it is necessary to lose a few lighters in the effort to reach Shafter.

The government has not yet determined how to dispose of Admiral Cervera. A feeling of the highest admiration prevails here at the gallantry displayed by the old warrior and the noble spirit exhibited by him under misfortune. The disposition is to treat him with as great liberality as conditions will permit. It has been proposed that he be released on parole not to engage in hostilities against the United States until the end of the war, but it has not yet been decided whether to do this or to confine the admiral technically within the limits of the naval academy reservation at Annapolis. All the other captured Spanish naval officers will be confined there save the surgeons, who will be allowed to remain with the enlisted men at the prison station at Seavy's island, Ports mouth harbor, N. H. The St. Louis is due there to-night or to-morrow with the first lot of prisoners, while the Harvard is just about to start from off Santiago with the

remainder. The report of the appearance of a Spanumbia, which appears to have created such a commotion on the northwestern coast, came from one of the government agents in that section of the world. Moreover the same person said that two vessels were taking on coal at a British Columbian port which it was presumed was intended for the Spanish fleet, should it have its into the Pacific ocean through the Sucz

The failure of congress to act on the naval advancement special acts may, after all, be beneficial as enabling the dent to arrange with more deliberation and justice calls for rewards for meritorious

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA.

Well-to-Do Are Living Tolerably, but the Poor Are Dying in the Streets.

(Copyright, 1888, by the Associated Press.) KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 8.—The British cruiser Talbot, which teft Havana on Tuesday, July 5, arrived at Port Royal to-day with twenty-three passengers, among them Alexander Gollan, British consul general at Havana, and Mr. Higgins, of the British consulate there, leave, which is given as the only explanation of their departure, Mr. Jerome has been left in charge of British affairs in

Mr. Higgins said: "The city of Havana quiet, and there are no new complications. The well-to-do inhabitants are sub sisting tolerably, but the poor are dving of starvation in the streets. There are many sights of terrible misery. The barracks are filled with starving women "The soldiers are fairly well fed. Gen-

eral Pando has been sending troops into the interior, it is said, en route to Santiago, but I do not see how they will get there. "The blockade is maintained and vessels

are frequently turned back. Everybody is anxicus for the conclusion of the war. though the soldiers wish to fight and all the officials are resolute. There is no flour in Havana, and no fresh meat, while hams

are scarce. Mr. Gollan declined to say anything on the condition of things at Havana. The other passengers of the Talbot are for the most part female refugees.

TWO MAY BE SAVED. Vizenya and Almirante Oquendo Are Hopeless Wrecks-Shells Fell

in Santingo. OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7 .- The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard has sailed for Portsmouth, N. H., with the remainder of the prisoners, the total

now being 1,750. A board of officers is to-day inspecting the Christobal Colon and it is hoped she may be saved. Naval Constructor Hobson is on board the Spanish cruiser, and is about to value the Infanta Maria Teresa. The Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo

are worthless wrecks. Eighteen eight-inch shells from the New York were fired last Friday and it is now learned that they landed in the city, doing great damage. They were fired over the hills. Ashore it is believed that Santiage will surrender. If not, Admiral

Sampson will shell the city. at Manzanillo, between the Scorpion and the Osceola and some Spanish gunboats was received here to-day. The American gunboats entered the harbor and found one gunboat of 1,000 tons, two of about 200 tons, one very small boat and a receiving ship made into a floating battery. Two shore batteries and a force of soldiers who kept up a fire of musketry opened with the Spanish gunboats on the Scorpion and Osceola. On account of the shallow water, the commander of the Scorpion says the American boats could not go close inshore. For twenty minutes the fight was kept up. the gatling guns on the Osceola mowing the soldiers down and the Scorpion's heavy armament damaging the gunboats. Then the Osceola and Scorpion left the harbor and lay outside, close to the entrance, but the Spanish gunboats did not come out.

The Scorpion was hit twelve times and her deck were somewhat torn up. The Osceola was hit several times. There were no casualties, however, on the American boats.

MILES SAILS FOR SANTIAGO. Reached Charleston Last Evening and Went at Once on Board

the Yale. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.-The cruisers Yale and Columbia, with the Sixth Massachusetts and one battalion of the Sixth Illinois aboard, to-night lie off the lightship at the entrance of the harbor and probably will sail before daybreak for Cuba. The embarkation of the troops began at midday. They were marched to the wharf, where the steamers Commodore Perry and Planter were in waiting. The men went on board and, amid cheers of the spectators and the men of the other regiments, steamed down the harbor in the face of a heavy rain storm. The work of trans-shipping the soldiers was accomplished without mishap. By some mistake one company of the Sixth Massachusetts was left on the wharves when the steamers started, Adjutant Butler Ames promptly chartered a tug and took

arrived in the city at 6:30 p. m. At 8 o'clock General Miles boarded the lightouse tender Wisteria and went out to previously arranged plans. It was stated positively that the two ships would sail south to-night. The Sixth Massachuset's s quartered on the Yale, while the Illi nois men are on the Columbia. The expedition numbers in all 1,729 men. There are still in the city 4,000 troops and others are expected here from Chickamauga.

STARVATION AT GUANTANAMO. Spanish Troops Dare Not Surrender. However, for Fear of Being

Mardered. (Copyright, 1808, by the Associated Press.) PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANA-MO BAY, CUBA, July 8, 6 p. m.-A Spanish soldier, terribly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the United States gunboat Annapolis to-day at a point near the en trance to the upper bay. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story, there are many Spanish

soldiers in Guantanamo in the same condition of starvation. He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered. A captain and three privates from Bara-

cao came into the bay to-day in a small sall boat and were picked up by the cruiser Marblehead. They were ostensibly greatly surprised, and claimed not to have known that the bay was in the possession of the Americans. They report that there is a great scarcity of food at Baracao, and that the Spanish troops there are in bad shape Over 20,000 rations for reconcentrado have been landed across the bay by Commander McCalla, of the Marbiehead, and the half starved Cubans are flocking in from the hills for food.

TO RAISE CERVERA'S SHIPS. Wrecking Crews Left Norfolk Yesterday for the South Coast of Cubn.

NEW YORK, July 8 .- Captain Frederick Sharp, an expert diver, and the chief of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company's force, will have charge of the wrecking outfit which sailed from Norfolk to-day to the coast of Cuba with the hope of saving some of the vessels of Admiral

Captain Sharp will make a thorough examination of the vessels of the Spanish leet to ascertain how many can be saved and brought to American waters.

The wreckers are most confident of saving the Cristobal Colon. If she is worth the expense, Captain Sharp said he would have no trouble in floating her and towing her to Key West. The expedition will be me of the largest ever made up by the Merritt-Chapman Company, and the crews of the company may remain off Cuba for an indefinite period.

Captain Sharp had charge of the Merritt-Chapman forces when they went to Ha ana harbor to make an effort to raise the United States battleship Maine, BRIEF BITS OF NEWS. The St. Joseph city council has passed an ordinance imposing a tax of \$500 on trading check concerns.

ng check concerns.

Albert Davis, aged 15, son of a well known resident of St. Joseph, was fatally crushed by a Rock Island work train yesterday. Thomas H. Akers, of St. Joseph, died very suddenly at Dallas, Tex., Thursday, of congestion of the bowels. The deceased was a brother of Alderman George Akers, of St. Joseph, and was 50 years of age. He was traveling for the R. T. Davis Mill

CONGRESS ADJOURNED AT 2 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON,

NOTABLE HOUSE INCIDENTS had risen to go, paused as they heard a

A FIST FIGHT BETWEEN MEMBERS NARROWLY AVERTED.

Mr. Ball Invites Mr. Cannon to "Come Ontside"-Patriotic Demonstration After Adjournment That Swept Away All Bitterness.

WASHINGTON, July 8.-The end of this session of congress in the house was marked by two notable incidents. One was sensationally partisan, well nigh resulting in personal conflicts on the floor of the house; the other was notably patriotic, and swept away all signs of the former. In the former Mr. Ray, Republican, of New York; Mr. Handy, Democrat, of Delaware; Mr. Cannon, Republican, of Illinois, and Mr. Ball, Democrat, of Texas, were the

principal participants. In the latter, all members joined, irre-

spective of party affiliation. After the rather stormy session of two hours, the house, when adjournment was announced, joined in cheers for the president and war heroes and the singing of patriotic songs, making perhaps the most notable ending to a session since the civil

The only measure of importance passed was a bill to reimburse states for expense incurred in aiding the organization of the volunteer army.

Mr. Handy, Democrat, of Delaware, by moving to strike from the record a part of the speech which appeared as that of Mr. Ray, Republican, of New York, precipitated the dispute which brought on the closing incident of sensational nature.

Mr. Handy declared the part of the speech in question was never uttered upon the floor of the house, and read from reporters' notes to corroborate his assertion. Mr. Ray declared he had uttered every word. The house was becoming excited, and the packed galleries were intensely interested.

"Mr. Speaker," resumed Mr. Handy, "a question of veracity has arisen here. If the gentleman from New York says he uttered the words in question, I declare, upon my honor, he did not, and I hold here the reporter's notes, which show that he did not, and I rely upon the memory of members to substantiate what I say." "Vote, vote," came from members all

over the house, who clung to a hope that their bills might be passed within the remaining hour of the session, and were in haste to have the Ray-Handy incident closed.

The house declined to strike out the speech. A division was called for, and the negative vote again prevailed. Mr. Cannon was standing just across the center aisle, his face flushed and his eyes fixed upon the minority, growing appar-

ently indignant. "I called for tellers," said Mr. Handy, and with that the veteran member from Illinois stepped into the aisle.

"You are deliberately obstructing public business in which the whole country is interested-" The rest of his remarks were lost in the jeers of the minority, calls for the regular order and the resulting confusion as Mr. Cannon charged up the aisle, pouring out a flood of vigorous denunciation. He had reached a point opposite Mr. Ball, Democrat, of Texas. Mr. Cannon had called for the yeas and nays, saving it was manifest that the Democrats would call for them. Mr. Cannon had repeated his charge of obstruction when Mr. Ball, addressing the Republican side, as it subsequently developed, de-

clared: "The record is false, and you knew it was false when you voted against correcting it."

"That is a lie," cried Mr. Cannon, and in an instant the belligerent members were struggling to reach each other, while many others were pulling and struggling to control them. The house was upon its feet.

Mr. Marsh, Republican, of Illinois, seized Mr. Cannon and thrust him aside and when Mr. Ball asked Mr. Cannon "to come outside," and the latter was moving to comply, Mr. Lewis, Democrat, of Washington, took charge of the Illinois member and restrained him. Meantime, the speaker had been pounding hard and the sergeant-atarms. Mr. Russell, had seized the big silver mace and was moving among the members where the greatest disorder prevailed. Order was restored slowly, and a roll call proceeded, while the galleries commented upon what they had seen in the course of visit to Washington.

The roll call upon Mr. Handy's motion to strike out resulted: Yeas, 50; nays, 106. Later in the session Mr. Cannon explained that Mr. Ball had addressed his remarks not to him personally and, therefore, he desired to withdraw his offensive state-

The house then passed the bill to reimburse the states for expenses incurred in transportation, feeding, clothing and caring for soldiers in aid of organization of the volunteer army.

The speaker named Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, as a committee to wait upon the president, in company with a senate committee, and announce the readiness of congress to adjourn. "Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Henderson, after

the return and reporting the committee had discharged its duties, "the president directs the committee to say that he has no further communications to make to the house, and says he desires to congratulate this congress upon its patriotic and faithful work." The report was applauded,

The remainder of the session passed with-

out incident. At 2 o'clock, when Speaker

ourned without day," a great cheer arose, and then began a scene which, while sim ilar to the usual closing scenes of sessions far surpassed in enthusiasm and manifest good feeling any similar episode in the memory of the oldest member of the house The occupants of the packed galleries, who half dozen of the members begin singing 'America." Other members hurriedly crowded around the speaker's stand and joined the other singers until, within a short time, it seemed all members present were aiding in swelling the volume of song. Presently a voice here and there in the galleries joined in, and it was not long

until members and spectators were all singing the patriotic hymn. The scene was a marked transition from the many partisan demonstrations which had been witnessed such a short time be fore. Democrats and Republicans were now singing in accord a national anthem When the song ceased, some member proposed three cheers for the nation's presi lent, and the roar of sound, that followed

came from a united house. "The North, South, East and West, a united country," was proposed, and then in turn, came the heroes of the war, Dew ey, Schley, Hobson, Sampson, and finally former Representative General Joseph Wheeler, who is now clinging, though ill. to his command in front of Santiago, was named, and the hall resonnded with cheers of thrilling strength. Then the singing proceeded.

Meantime, Sergeant-at-arms Russell ha brought in 200 small American flags and every member was now waving one. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung while flags waved and the galleries cheered. Later followed "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," the latter, perhaps, for the first time in the house by members. Cheers for the speaker were given.

The patriotic demonstration continued : half hour, and then the members began leaving, saying farewell to colleagues. 'Home, Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne" supplanted the patriotic airs, and impressed more strongly upon the hearers that another session was ended. Clerk McDowell, when the singing ceased,

mounted the clerk's stand and announced that Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, had opened a recruiting office in the ways and means committee room, and a few minutes later Mr. Allen (popularly known as "Private John") arose and said: "The congressional rough riders will report to me in the comnouncement was suggestive of his speech, delivered a number of days ago, in which he proposed that a company of congressmen be recruited.

LAST HOURS IN THE SENATE. enator Morgan Vigorously Opposed Adjournment and Predicted

an Extra Session. WASHINGTON, July 8.-In a manner so simple as to be almost perfunctory, the senate, at 2:06 o'clock this afternoon, adjourned without day. None of the dramat-ic and exciting scenes usually attendant upon the adjournment of congress was enacted during the closing hours of the

senate's session. It had been agreed, when the senate convened at noon, that the house resolution providing for the adjournment of congress at 2 p. m. to-day should be from those big guns on the hills; the Vizadopted, and that an executive session should be held to confirm the nominations in the military and naval establishments. No other business, except of the merest routine nature, was to be transacted. The arrangement was carried out to the let

For nearly an hour previous to adjourn ment. President McKinley and all the members of his cabinet, except Secretaries Day and Long, were in the president's adjoining the senate chamber. ing that time, the president signed a large number of engrossed bills, many of which would have failed had it been necessary to send them to the executive mansion for his signature.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, opposed proposed adjournment, maintaining that it would be far more desirable for gress to take a recess until the first

it would be far more desirable for congress to take a recess until the first Monday in September. Mr. Morgan said:

"There is absolutely no necessity for an adjournment at this time. It is a hasty, improvident and dangerous step. It seems to me that the war with Spain is drawing to a conclusion. The ending of the war will bring to congress questions of the highest importance, of the gravest consequence in our history. I should not be satisfied to go away, in the circumstances, isfied to go away, in the circumstances, leaving the president without our support. We do not know what emergencies confront us, what dangers lie just ahead. If the army, in the intense heat of a tropical sun, can stay in the field, we, in the midst sun, can stay in the field, we, in the midst of comfort, can remain here. It would be a reproach to the government, if, after we had gone away, the president, in thirty or forty days, should call us hack, and I do not doubt that he will do so."

In response to a question by Mr. Allen as to whether it was not likely that peace negotiations, in view of the disnatches.

negotiations, in view of the dispatches published this morning, might not require the attention of congress soon, Mr. Morgan said the suggestion was correct and apt "The very moment," said he, "that the and the government of Spain, the military The very moment, said he, "that the and the government of Spain, the military treaty of peace is signed by the president power of the president will cease and the legislative branch of the government must provide a government for any territory we may acquire by the war. The power of congress comes immediately into effect, and we ought to be here to exercise it."

Mr. Allen opposed adjournment because the calendar was crowded, he said, with bills of the most important character.

Mr. Gallinger interrupted him to say that he had just counted the measures still on the calendar and there were just 116 general and thirty-odd pension bills, a number fewer than had been on the calendar at adjournment at any time during the past twenty years.

Resuming, Mr. Allen said many of the measures were of the highest importance, and instanced the bill permitting volunteers in the front to cast their votes for members of congress.

Instant's Mr. Burrows of Michigan was

Instantly Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, was on his feet with a request for unaning consent that the senate proceed to consideration of the volunteer hill and a vote be taken at 1 o'clock. He said

the Republican side of the chamber had been endeavoring to get consideration for the measure and was ready to vote upon it.

A half dozen objections were made.

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, offered and secured the adoution of a resolution ac-Air. Thurston, of Nebraska, offered at secured the adoption of a resolution a cepting the invitation of President G. V Wattles, of the trans-Mississippi intern tional exposition, to attend the exposition at some time convenient to the senate. The resolution provides that a committee fifteen senators be appointed to represe the senate on the occasion of the visit.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the senather at 15% to m. west into executive.

then, at 1:05 p. m., went into executive It was just one minute of 2 o'clock when

It was just one minute of 2 o'clock when the executive session ended and the doors of the senate were opened for the closing legislative session. The clock by which the senate regulates its business had been turned back five minutes in order that the extra time might be gained.

Mr. Spooner offered a resolution thanking Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the senate, for the able and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the senate during the present session. It was adopted.

A similar resolution, offered by Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, thanking Vice President Hobart, was adopted with a rousing aye. Vice President Hobart then, the hour of 2 o'clock being indicated by the senate timepiece, formally declared the senate adjourned without day.

teed announced: "This second session of this congress ad-

HOBSON TELLS OF THE SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC.

TIDE CAUSED THE FAILURE

SWUNG THE SHIP AROUND AFTER SHE BEGAN TO SINK.

HOW HER NAVIGATORS ESCAPED

LAY FLAT ON THE DECK, WAITING FOR DAYLIGHT.

Did Not Leave the Merrimae Until She Had Sunk Low Enough to Float the Catamaran-Were in the Water an Hour Before Rescued.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7 .- The return of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson of Merrimac fame, to his ship, the flagship New York, last night, was marked by wild enthusiasm. It was dark when a shout was passed along the ship that Hobson was coming. On the superstructure clambered the crew, ten deep, and on the quarterdeck the officers clustered around the sea ladder, and a hundred hands were stretched out to grasp Hobson's. It was not until he was safe once more on deck that the crew of the New York cheered, and then they broke out into a wild yell which went up over and over again until the men were hoarse. Numbers of the crew rushed forward on

struggled around the tall figure of the man who had dared so much. Behind Hobson came Colonel John Jacob Astor, and the first thing Hobson tried to do was to introduce him to the officers. but Colonel Astor got lost in the crowd which surged around insisting upon shaking Hobson's hand. The transports blew

the quarterdeck and a great group of men

their whistles. Hobson sat once more among his messmotes and told the story of his experience, his marvelous escape and imprisonment in Merro eastle watching the shells explode

outside his cell under a murderous fire. "I dld not miss the entrance to the harbor." he said, "as Ensign Powell, in the laurch, supposed. I headed east until I got my bearings and then made for it, straight in. Then came the firing. It was grand, flashing out first from one side of the harbor and then the other

"Troops from Santiago had rushed down when the news of the Merrimac's coming was telegraphed, and soldiers lined the feet of the cliffs, firing wildly across and killing each other with the cross fire.

"The Merrimac's steering gear broke as she got to Estrella point. Only three of the torpedoes on her side exploded when I touched the button. A huge submarine mine caught her full amidships, hurling the water high in the air and tearing a great rent in the Merrimac's side.

"Her stern ran upon Estrella point,

Chiefly owing to the work done by the

mine, she began to sink slowly. At that time she was across the channel, but before she settled the tide drifted her around. "We were all aft lying on the leek. Shells and bullets whistled around. Sixinch shells from the Vizcaya came tearing into the Merrimac, crashing into wood and iron and passing clear through, while the plunging shots from the fort broke

through her decks. "'Not a man must move,' I said, and it was only owing to the splendid discipline of the men that all of us were not killed as the shells rained over us, and minutes became hours of suspense. The men's mouths grew parched, but we must lie there till daylight, I told them. Now and again one or the other of the men, lying with his face glued to the deck and wondering whether the next shell would not come our way, would say: 'Hadn't we better drop off now, sir?" but I said: 'Wait till daylight."

"It would have been impossible to get the catamaran anywhere but to the shore, where the soldiers stood shooting, and I hoped that by daylight we might be recognized and saved. The grand old Merrimac kept sinking. I wanted to go forward and see the damage done there, where nearly all the fire was directed, but one man said that if I rose it would draw all the fire on the rest. So I lay motionless. It was splendid the way those men behaved. The fire of the soldiers, the batteries and the

Vizcaya was awful. "When the water came up on the Merrimac's decks, the catamaran floated amid the wreckage, but was still made fast to the boom and we caught hold of the edge and clung on, our heads being above wa-

there; it was quite light. The firing had ceased, except that on the New York launch, and I feared Ensign Powell and his men had been killed.

"A Spanish launch came toward the Merrimac. We agreed to capture her and run. Just as she came close, the Spaniards saw us, and half a dozen marines jumped up and pointed their rifles at our heads. "Is there any officer in that boat to receive a surrender of prisoners of war " I shouted. An old man leaned out under the awning and waved his hand. It was Admiral Cervera. The marines lowered their rifles and

we were helped into the launch. "Then we were put in cells in Morro eastle. It was a grand sight, a few days later, to seen the bombardment, the shells striking and bursting around El Morro. Then we were taken into Santiago. I had